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NEW YORK OFFICE.

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WEATHER BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—For lower Michigan—Fair; slightly cooler in southeast; winds becoming northwest.

MR. SMITH'S SPEECH.

Mr. Smith's speech delivered at Reed's Lake yesterday was a dignified and scholarly presentation of independent thought. Possibly he might have won greater applause by the use of careless figures of speech calculated to arouse sentimental enthusiasm; but it would have been at the sacrifice of honesty. He spoke as a single-minded patriot having uppermost in mind the true welfare of his hearers. His speech will leave its impress on the minds of those that heard it. It sounded well and it reads well—an unusual combination. One will perceive it is in vain to find traces of hypocrisy and insincerity. There is no exaggeration of incident to excite prejudice; no rant to influence the passions of those out of work. Mr. Smith takes up the duties of citizenship and reasons out the logical conclusions, in which the speech abounds. There is force in every sentence. Every sentence is a gem. Every thought is a gem. It is a man whose heart beats in sympathy with the oppressed and with pity for the oppressor. Mr. Smith paid an eloquent tribute to his country. It is the fairest land on which the sun shines and sets and when the labor problem is finally adjusted it will be as near to a mortal paradise as the genius of man can make it.

LABOR'S PARADE.

Earth and sky conspired to make Columbus Labor Day one of exhilarating autumnal agreeableness. The air was mellow and fragrant, the streets cool and moist. There was inspiration in everything animate and inanimate to make the parade of organized labor the largest and most imposing ever seen on the thoroughfares of this town. The preliminary arrangements had been carefully attended to by various committees. There was nothing to prevent a monster display of the numerical strength of the labor unions. But for some reason hundreds did not turn out. The parade was an excellent one, yet numerically it was below those of former years. It was under one-half the numerical size of last year's parade. It would be no compliment to organized labor to assert that the number of marching men exceeded its actual proportions. Better by far that the causes for the lessened turnout should be inquired into. And they are not difficult to locate. The smokeless chimneys which stand grimly outlined against the sky above the motionless wheels of our factories mutely testify that the workmen are in no mood to march and flaunt their gay banners to the winds. They are pre-occupied with thoughts of the future. Empty food barrels, potato and coal bins do not revive the spirits of the idle. They had no heart to march to lively music. It was noticeable that the trades least affected by the stringency were most generously represented. There has been a change from the conditions which prevailed one year ago. Many workmen are sorry they voted for it.

MR. TAYLOR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Taylor, of Detroit, does not believe that ours is the best government in the world. He paid a high compliment to Switzerland in his speech to the laboring men at Reed's Lake yesterday. From his point of view the Swiss government is an ideal one. In such matters a great deal depends on the point of view. It is true that under the Initiative and Referendum the Swiss people enjoy the exclusive right to govern themselves. No law can be passed to bind them until they have passed upon it. The people make their own laws in fact—a very wise and benign system. There is a community interest in their government and by the distribution of land, taxation is as light and inappreciable as our tariff duties on imports. Some day the principle of the Referendum will be adopted in parts, if not the whole, of this country. Notwithstanding the superior nature of the Swiss government, there appears to be no reason of emigrants from the United States to locate in and share the privileges conferred by the Swiss Referendum. In fact the monarchical countries of Europe do not pour their thousands into the little republic. The tide of immigration flows this country. From the eastern levels of poverty the increasing army of pauper seeks an asylum under the stars and stripes. The Swiss form of government is praiseworthy; but Switzerland is not comparable to the United States as a home for the free, unshackled working masses of the world. Mr. Taylor's discussion of the land question was able. There is too

much of the ideal associated with profit-sharing and the single-tax proposition, however, for either to meet with early adoption.

TAXPAYERS INSULTED.

That a spirit of hostility exists between the common council and board of public works is a matter for regret. The action of the council in ordering that the grade line of Plainfield avenue remain as it is at present was predicated upon the spirit of unfriendliness entertained for the board of public works rather than upon a desire to carry out the wishes of a majority of the property owners. That one or two aldermen, actuated by selfish motives, should be permitted to exert sufficient influence to defeat the will of a majority of the taxpayers is a condition of things to be deplored. In the matter of changing the grade of Plainfield avenue the board of public works is controlled by a desire to make the street both serviceable and beautiful. The board is supported by a majority of the property owners. A majority of the council voted to ignore the petitions and prayers of the property owners and to set aside the recommendations of the board of public works. By that action the board of public works will suffer neither inconvenience nor personal disappointment. The aldermen of the ward usurping exclusive authority in the premises have, by vote and vote, declared that their own interest in the street is superior to the interest of the majority of the property owners fronting on the avenue. The action is evidently intended, judging from the tenor of the remarks made in the council, to insult the board of public works; but in reality it is an insult to the taxpayers of the ward.

CHICAGO newspapers are hopping mad because the New York papers made editorial use of last week's labor demonstration on the Lake front. They declare that there was no riot on the Lake front; that no mob was dispersed by the police and that what was taken for a riot, or an incipient riot was an ordinary exchange of compliments between the workmen and the police. A reference to the Chicago papers issued the morning following the outbreak fully supports the indignation of the worthy Chicagoans. The average head was eighteen stories high and its cornice was bedecked with "Riot of the Red" and the lower stories read—"Wild Mob Put to Rout Under the Muzzles of Gatling Guns"; "The Police Pummelled the Polacks and Chased Them to Cover." The New York papers ought to be suppressed for misinterpreting these mild scare lines.

DOMINICK O'MALLEY was knocked out in one round by the governor of Indiana at Roby last night. The fight was sharp and decisive, although the governor had the advantage of a galling gun and several hundred blue-suited seconds. The Roby prize-fighting disgrace to civilization has been temporarily suppressed and there is a promising prospect that it will remain so permanently.

GENERAL I. C. SMITH has been appointed collector of internal revenue for this district. The appointment will meet with general approbation except from the friends of John S. Farr, who has been cruelly turned down by the men for whom he has contributed thousands of dollars and years of enthusiastic campaign work to build up as leaders.

AGAIN the maimed heroes of the civil war are camping together. They are welcomed guests of Indianapolis and with a greeting from General Harrison they must feel at home in Indiana's chief city.

TWO PERSONS, husband and wife, were ushered into eternity yesterday while in quest of quiet pleasure on a neighboring lake. Their tragic death is the only incident to throw a shade of sadness over an otherwise faultless day of enjoyment.

JOHN J. ENRIGHT has been appointed postmaster of Detroit. Mr. Enright called O'Brien Atkinson, of Port Huron, a traitor in the Muskegon convention because Atkinson supported Hill. Surely the faithful hath his reward.

SENATOR CLEGG declares dramatically that the people want silver. You bet they do. They also want gold and treasury certificates, and some of them would be willing to run chances on government bonds.

DIRECTOR trotted a half mile in 1:00.4 at Fleetwood yesterday afternoon. If the noble youngster can strike the same pace in another trial and hold it for the mile, a two-minute notch will mark the world's record.

SENATOR GALLINGER has offered a bill to bridle the untamed pension terror from Georgia. It will receive an Arctic reception among the great procrastinators.

EMIN PASHA is beyond relief. Blood-thirsty cannibals have eaten his body and he will no more tempt the intrepid explorer into the jungle and brush of darkest Africa.

LABOR day was marked by no unusual behavior. The workmen take commendable pride in celebrating the day in a sober and orderly manner.

THERE is never a stringency in the political market. That's what makes it possible for John J. Ingalls to be a candidate for governor in Kansas.

PRACTICAL relief for the unemployed will be afforded in the reduction of hours and increase of forces authorized by the council last evening.

Yea, the senate is still in session and the wind continues to blow. The house will meet again tomorrow.

SMITH WINS A PLACE

Grover Appoints Him Collector of Internal Revenue

TO SUCCEED MR. STEKETEE

John S. Farr Turned Down by His Friends to Give the Place to a Very Good Man.

President Cleveland yesterday appointed General I. C. Smith of this city collector of internal revenue for this district.

The contest for the collectorship of internal revenue in this district has been waged vigorously ever since the returns indicated Cleveland's election. John S. Farr, one of the old-line democrats, was the first candidate in line. W. B. Weston was a close candidate. Mr. Weston's candidacy was urged by many



I. C. SMITH.

politicians of the local democracy, while Mr. Farr's petition was signed by the rank and file of the unwashed. Both made friendly calls on Grover after he was inaugurated, and both were enthusiastically supported by their friends. Just as Mr. Weston's boom was ready to pick, he withdrew from the fight on account of business reasons. Gen. I. C. Smith was suggested as a compromise candidate, but he was not accepted by Mr. Farr's following. Mr. Weston's supporters transferred their allegiance to him, however, and the fight was begun anew, only to end finally in a defeat for Mr. Farr.

General Smith is well-known to all over Michigan, but is little of a politician. He is best known in masonic circles and is one of the most prominent Knights Templars in the west. He has always been regarded as a sincere though not active democrat. Withstanding the other faction of the Kent county democracy maintains that he bolted Hancock in '04. Gen. Smith is about 55 years old, and has for some time managed the Converse Manufacturing company's interests in this city. He was at one time superintendent of police and also chief of the fire department.

IN AID OF VETERANS.

Bill Introduced to Stop Suspension of Their Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—In the senate today the house and resolution making September 11 in District of Columbia a holiday, the same being the 100th anniversary of laying of the corner stone of the capitol was passed. Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire introduced a bill supplemental to act June 27, 1890, relating to pensions, to read: "In cases of established fraud, no pension shall be suspended or withheld until after a notice of ninety days given to the pensioner and after a full and impartial investigation. Referred to committee on pensions." Mr. Butler of Tennessee offered an amendment to the bill repealing the Sherman act and had it referred to the finance committee. It provides for the repeal of the ten per cent tax on state bank circulation provided that such circulation be secured by coin or approved state or municipal bonds.

The house bill for the repeal of portions of the Sherman act was kept steadily to the front after it was taken up, and it was still before the senate at the time of adjournment. Speeches were made upon it by Senators Cullum, Cole and Peffer. Mr. Cullum's speech was in favor of unconditional repeal.

Mr. Cole's was against it and for free coinage of silver, a party to be established by reducing the weight of gold coins and Mr. Peffer's for the restoration of the coinage act of 1873 and at the present ratio of 16 to 1.

At 5:45 adjourned until tomorrow at noon.

NEW PENSION ORDER.

Obnoxious Order Suspending Pensions Has Been Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Commissioner Lochren of the pension office has issued the following order:

The circular of June 12, 1905, in respect to rating cases under the act of June 27, 1890, is withdrawn. Hereafter in affixing rates under this act the medical referee or the medical officer in the board of revision shall weigh each disability and determine the degree that each disability or the combined disabilities support by manual labor, and a rate corresponding to this degree shall be allowed. In cases in which the pensioner has reached the age of 65 his rate shall not be disturbed if he is receiving the maximum and if he is not a pensioner he shall receive the maximum for senility alone if there is no special pensionable disability shown.

BOYCOTT IS NOW ON.

Industrial Council Places One on Armour's Products.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 3.—The grievance committee of the industrial council appointed a couple of weeks ago to adjust the labor differences at Armour's packing house, where about sixty plumbers and machinists strike against a 10 per cent reduction in wages, made its report at a meeting of the council this afternoon. Great indignation was aroused among the delegates by the report, and after a stormy session a boycott was decided on all of Armour's products to matter the kind President Hutchinson of the council stated after the meeting that every industrial council in the country would be asked to take similar action as would all labor organizations in foreign countries to which Armour's products are shipped. This would mean a tremendous struggle, involving every

branch of organized labor. The industrial council here is composed of delegates from labor organizations representing 15,000 workmen.

The grievance committee submitted three proposals to Representative Theodore A. Armour's to take the men back at the old wages; to make a reduction of 5 instead of 10 per cent in pay, and pay one and one-half time for over-time and Sunday, and to take the men back at the 10 per cent reduction, but pay an extra for over-time and Sunday. All were declined.

LABOR CONGRESS CLOSED.

Archbishop Ireland Discussed Church and Labor Movements.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Columbus hall in the memorial art palace was crowded tonight at the final meeting of the labor congress. "The church and the labor movement," was the subject under discussion. Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul who made the chief address, was the first speaker. He was followed by the Rev. J. P. Coyle of Massachusetts, Dr. J. H. Hines of Chicago and the Rev. D. P. Bliss of Boston.

Archbishop Ireland said in part: "The church is religion organized, religion put into working forms and bent upon giving to its own principles concrete life among men. The cause of labor the catholic church has solemnly espoused. Her supreme pontiff has spoken in an encyclical on the condition of labor and we have the clear statement of her convictions of ages. In this sense Pope Leo says: 'No practical solution of this labor question will ever be found without the assistance of religion and of the church.' Religion teaches the rich man and the employer that their work people are not their slaves; that they must respect in every man his dignity as a man and a Christian and that labor is nothing to be ashamed of."

World's Fair Notes.

Paid admissions to the world's fair yesterday 161,854.

New York day was observed at the fair yesterday and addresses were made by Gov. Flower and Chauncey M. Depew.

Thursday is Pennsylvania day.

Test Apportionment Act.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 4.—The republican state executive committee at a meeting held here today decided to bring to a vote the constitutionality of the legislative apportionment act of last winter. Attorney Fred Winter was engaged to draw the complaint and file it at once.

Michigan Postmasters.

John J. Enright, Detroit, vice Hance, resigned; Bruce Crossing, William Hall, vice H. H. Fuller, resigned; Liberty, R. J. Gibbons, vice J. R. Hilton, resigned; Munger, K. Duncan Graham, vice C. A. Howell, resigned.

Car Shops to Start Up.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Sept. 4.—McKee, Fuller & Co.'s car shops, employing 800 men, and the Consolidated Steel and Wire company, employing 140 men, will resume operations in a few days.

Dull Day at the Fair.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—The fair today was only one in name, being duller than usual and offering little popular attraction. The number of paying visitors was small, being chiefly confined to the fine arts palace and the midway.

Is a Total Loss.

MANITOWOC, Mich., Sept. 3.—The damage to the schooner Unadilla, recently when on Cull Island, amounting to \$6,000, including wrecking bills, the survey held proves her a total loss. She was insured for \$30,000.

Dancing Amid Daisies.

A "daisy dance" is the latest in entertainments given by an original young lady at her summer home. Adjoining the old homestead is a great daisy field. The white petals of the flowers stretch afar before one's eyes in a sheet of snowy whiteness. In the center of this field was erected a dancing platform. At one end the musicians sat beneath a mammoth daisy, that had been made by the village carpenter and draped with white cheese cloth. The sides of the waxed dancing floor were also draped with this inexpensive material to harmonize with the whiteness of the surrounding daisy field.

The young hostess received her friends in the white and bamboo furnished parlor of the country house dressed in a simply made white silk mull gown, and wearing only gold jewelry and natural daisies for ornaments. The mantel bore which she stood and the wide window sills were banked with daisies, and trailing about the mirrors and in great jardiniere were those same pretty field blossoms. The lady guests were requested to wear white of any material, but surely white, with daisies for floral decorations. And the chaste airiness of the fair ones as they danced in the light of a bright July moon can best be imagined.—New York Advertiser.

Insuring Against Bad Tenants.

There has lately been organized a rent guarantee company, the business of which is to insure landlords against loss by bad tenants.

The scope of this company is a little wider than it would seem at first. In order to reduce its risks to a minimum it makes a business of keeping informed as to the standing of tenants, and for a consideration landlords are supplied with information which often enables them to keep undesirable tenants out of their houses.

The business may still be said to be in its experimental stage, but the idea seems to meet with favor among landlords. Insurance men believe the principle can be successfully carried out in this direction, though the experience of two or three companies may be necessary before rates can be correctly established, and the business placed on a perfect basis.—Boston Globe.

Not in the Bill of Fare.

An epicurean nobleman called one day on a banker of his acquaintance and remarked in the course of conversation, "I have just been dining with a post who treated me as desert to an excellent eggplant."

When his visitor had gone, the banker, a "well made" man, sent for his cook and asked him, "How is it you have never yet sent any eggplant to my table?"—Propaganda Mercantile Industrial.

Worried.

Emeline—I'm awfully afraid I've offended Archie.

Archie—In what way?

Emeline—I've been so engaged and forgot to tell him about it until I'd given it out to the society pages.—Chicago Record.

FAILED TO BREAK IT

Directum Unable to Lower Track Record of Nancy Hanks.

MADE A HALF IN 1:04 1-4

Stallion Made a New Record for Himself of 2:07—Close of the Fleetwood Meet.

FLEETWOOD PARK, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The trotting meeting which terminated today at Fleetwood Park was one of the most brilliant of the many trotting meetings held here.

The feature today was the performance of Dictator, the greatest of all trotting stallions who trotted a mile with a running time in the remarkably fast time of 2:07 and established a new record. After some preliminary work the stallion started on his course. He took the lower turn without a single false step, and as he swung around it was seen that the running male was urging him to do his best. The quarter was reached in 30 seconds and when the half was announced as 1:00 1/4 a shout went up from the crowd as the horse had covered this distance in faster time ever made in public. The three-quarters was made in 1:32 1/4. Around into the stretch he turned finishing pretty well worked out in the time of 2:07, which establishes a new record for the stallion class. Another feature of the meeting was the breaking of another record for five miles by L. A. Burke's Paschal. The horse covered the distance in 12:45. The previous record was made by Lady Mac in 1874.

The following are the summaries: 2:15 class, pacing, purse \$10,000: Hildd, b. m., by Valensien-ly, 1 1 2 1 by Baucener (Herrington) 1 1 2 1 The Duke, 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 Maggie B., 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 Lizzie Mont, Linden, E. J. S. and H. J. Rockwell finished in the order named. Time, 2:15 1/4, 2:15 1/4, 2:15 1/4, 2:15 1/4.

2:24 class, trotting, Goodcheer purse, \$3,000: Hildd, b. m., by G. W. Wilkes-Jennie, 1 1 1 1 by Bull Pup (Hickok), 1 1 1 1 Mita Wilkes, 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 Vio H., 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

2:20 class, trotting, Fleetwood purse, \$3,000: Nellie McGregor, ch. m., by Robert McGregor-Minnie Brown, 4 1 1 1 by Dictator (Dickerson), 1 2 2 2 Alva Wilkes, 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

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FATE OF EMIN PASHA

Was Killed by Arabs and Eaten by Cannibals.

BEHEADED THE EXPLORER

His Body Given to Natives. Who Also Devoured His Sublimation Followers.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The fate of Emin Pasha has at last been settled if the assertions of the Rev. Mr. Swann, a missionary who arrived in London yesterday, are to be credited. Mr. Swann, who returns from Ujiji, on the east side of Tanganyika, where he has spent several years, says that there is no reason to doubt that the great German explorer was beheaded and eaten by cannibal savages. "The most circumstantial reports reached me from four different sources," said Mr. Swann, "and all agreed as to details."

According to the report received by Mr. Swann Emin had arrived at the residence of Seyid Bin Abed, in the country of the Maynema, in the eastern part of Congo state. A party of Arabs approached and asked Emin: "Where are you going?"

"To the coast," was the Emin's reply. The leader of the Arabs, who was armed with a cimeter, then stepped up to Emin and said:

"You are Emin Pasha who killed the Arabs at Victoria Nyanza?"

Without waiting for an answer he struck off Emin's head with the cimeter. Emin's body was thrown to the May